I. Penstemon perpulcher (very beautiful penstemon)

II. Family: Scrophulariaceae

III. Status: None

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Owyhee County:

T. 1 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 35

Ada County: T. 1 S., R. 4 E., Sec. 4, 43° Lat., 117° Long.

Canyon County: T. 2 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 31

Cassia County: T. 14 S., R. 20 E., Sec. 31

V. Soil Type: Sandy lacustrine.

VI. Habitat and Ecology: P. perpulcher grows on unstable, sandy lacustrines at low elevations on the middle and lower Snake River plains.

VII. Remarks: This species occurs in two locations and is quite rare.

VIII. Hazards: Increased agricultural development, off-road vehicles, dam projects and related construction.

IX. Management Recommendations: Protect from all hazards.

I. Peraphyllum ramosissium (Squaw Apple)

II. Family: Roseaceae

III. Status: Idaho State Sensitive List

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Washington County:

BLM Land

a. T. 11 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 13, SW1/4 of SW1/4

Private Land

b. On higher reaches of Mann Creek north of Weiser on brushy hillside. J.H. Christ #9299 historic site

c. Mann Creek, toward headwaters, north of Weiser, ID on open slopes. J.H. Christ #9287 historic site

d. T. 13 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 14 (SE 1/4), 23 (NE 1/4), 25 (NE 1/4)

California: Modoc County: 1 collection

Nevada: Nye County: 1 collection

Oregon: Baker County: 1 collection

Grant County: 1 collection

Malheur County: 1 collection

Utah: Washington County: 1 collection

V. Soil Type: Clayey silt of basaltic origin

VI. Habitat and Ecology: Sagebrush steppe zone

VII. Remarks: It is a browse species highly selected for by both livestock and wildlife. Livestock over-browsing and trampling of seedlings may be a threat to the remaining isolated populations.

VIII. Hazards: Over-browsing

IX. Management Recommendations: Protect the one site on BLM public land (a) from hazards by fencing. Wildlife proof fencing may be necessary.

I. Peteria thompsonae (spine noded-milkvetch)

II. Family: Leguminosae

III. Status: Idaho State Sensitive list.

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho:

a. T. 7 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 34

b. T. 8 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 21 NW & Sec. 9 SW & Sec. 3

Nevada: several sites in Southern Nevada

Utah: Several sites in the Southern part of the State.

V. Soil Type: Small marble-sized, basaltic cinder (approx. 1 cm diameter).

VI. Habitat and Ecology: Peteria thompsonae grows in barren areas with thin cinder soils at low elevations (3,200 feet).

VII. Remarks: Peteria thompsonae had not been collected in Idaho for many years and apparently was collected from approximately the same area. It is uncommon in southern Nevada and Utah and was on the threatened list for Utah also. This Idaho population is apparently a small disjunct population. The population is in a hot springs area locally called Indian Bathtub. There is a proposed endangered species of snail at this hot spring.

VIII. Hazards: Increased agricultural development, range "improvement" programs, heavy recreational use of the nearby hot springs, off-road vehicles and concentrated riparian grazing use of the adjacent area.

IX. Management Recommendations: Protect from all hazards with immediate closure of the area to off-road vehicles in at least the spring of the year, April through July. Also, a portion of the population occurs on adjacent land which could be purchased and preserved as a natural area.

I. Phacelia lutea var. clava (yellow Phacelia)

II. Family: Hydrophyllaceae

III. Status: Uncommon.

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Owyhee County:

a. T. 1 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 28 & 30

b. T. 3 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 14

c. T. 3 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 26 & 35 NE 1/4

d. T. 1 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 22 & 24

e. T. 2 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 27

Oregon: Malheur County:

a. T. 25 S., R. 46 E., Sec. 5

b. T. 26 S., R. 43 E., Sec. 9

c. T. 32 S., R. 40 E., Sec. 12

d. T. 22 S., R. 47 E., Sec. 32 & 33

V. Soil Type: Loose volcanic ash mixed with some clay.

VI. Habitat and Ecology: This species occurs in this unique soil type often in monoculture because nothing else can seem to grow in the site. The soil expands and contracts causing very unstable conditions.

VII. Remarks: The variety is fairly easy to separate from the other varieties by individual specimens, but the varieties seem to grow intermixed in population sites. This suggests to me that the variety may be an apolymorphic gene rather than a separate heterogene. More study needs to be done. A graduate student is working on the whole Phacelia genus. After his work is completed the issue of this species and variety should be reevaluated.

VIII. Hazards: Off-road vehicles, increased agricultural development and mining.

IX. Management Recommendations: At this time the sites should be protected due to the erosive nature of the soils.

I. Phacelia minutissima (least phacelia)

II. Family: Hydrophyllaceae

III. Status: Uncommon.

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Owyhee County:

T. 4 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 7 SE, NW

Camas County:

Oregon: Wallowa Mtns.

Nevada: Elko County:

V. Soil Type: ?

VI. Habitat and Ecology: "At moderate elevations in the Mtns." (Hitchcock 1971).

VII. Remarks: This is a "rarely collected" species known from only two sites in Idaho.

VIII. Hazards: Uncertain.

IX. Management Recommendations: Add to the Federal Endangered List. The species habitat should be defined, mapped and avoided by any projects that would disturb the vegetation.

I. Pinus flexilis (Limber Pine)

II. Family: Pinaceae

III. Status: Uncommon in Southwest Idaho (common elsewhere).

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Owyhee County:

a. NW of Newsome Ridge

b. T. 5 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 5

Idaho County: T. 4 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 17

Valley County: Foolhorn Creek

Cassia County: T. 13 S., R. 24 E., Sec. 3

Nevada: Elko County: T. 42 N., R. 53 E., Sec. 2

S.E. British Columbia and S.W. Alberta, south through Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. To northern New Mexico, west to California, east to the Dakotas and Nebraska.

V. Soil Type: Granite rock with some thin soil development.

VI. Habitat and Ecology: Sub alpine to alpine, often in semi-arid ranges.

VII. Remarks: Although, this species is common throughout the Pacific Northwest, this particular population and other disjunct populations are important because they provide valuable information on the means of distribution and the past history and climates of the areas in which they occur.

VIII. Hazards: Mining, logging operations and firewood or Christmas tree use.

IX. Management Recommendations: None

I. Primula cusickiana (cusick's primrose)

II. Family: Primulaceae

III. Status: Uncommon

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Owyhee County:

a. Gulch off Poison Creek - T. 2 N., R. 5 W., Sec. ?

b. T. 9 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 36

Ada, Adams, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Custer, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Valley and Washington Counties.

Gem County: Freezeout Hill, T. 6 N., R. 2 W.

Elmore County:

a. T. 1 S., R. 11 E.

b. T. 2 N., R. 7 E., Sec. 8

c. T. 3 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 31

d. T. 1 N., R. 8 E., Sec. 30

Oregon: Wallowa County:

V. Soil Type: Mostly in grass meadows or sagebrush/grass.

VI. Habitat and Ecology: Northern populations grow in mountain meadows in heavy clay. The southern populations grow in thin, rocky soil on steep slopes of eroded lake terraces and seeps or where it is wet in the spring.

VII. Remarks: There may be three different species represented. The habitat preference agrees with this but the taxa has not been worked out. If they are all one species then the Owyhee Primula cusickiana is neither endangered or threatened, but if they are three distinct species then the Owyhee P. cusickiana is probably rare. P. cusickiana is very beautiful, so is collected a lot by gardners.

VIII. Hazards: Increased agricultural and housing development, heavy grazing in spring and garden plant collectors.

IX. Management Recommendations: None.

I. Ranunculus andersonii (Anderson's Buttercup)

II. Family: Rannunculaceae

III. Status: Uncommon.

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Owyhee County:

a. T. 9 S., R. 1 W., Sec 27

b. East Fork of the Owyhee River near Dukes Creek.

c. T. 10 S., R. 3 W.

Bingham County: T. 2 N., R. 32 E., Sec. 17 & 18

Camas County: T. 2 S., R. S 21

T. 1 N., R. 12 E., Sec. 30 NE 1/4

Oregon:

Nevada: Elko County: T. 45 N., R. 55 E., Sec. 16

V. Soil Type: Well drained loam.

VI. Habitat and Ecology: Grows in mid-mountain areas between sagebrush desert to juniper and mountain mahogany zone. Found in the Owyhee Mountains on the edge of loamy soils among rocks which are well-drained.

VII. Remarks: Ranunculus andersonii occurs in several other sites in Idaho which I don't have reported above. R. andersonii flowers very early in the spring so is probably often missed or overlooked.

VIII. Hazards: Grazing and range "improvement" programs.

IX. Management Recommendations: This reported site should be protected and more information should be gathered on R. andersonii's range.

I. Stipa webberi (Webber needlegrass)

II. Family: Poaceae

III. Status: Idaho State Sensitive list

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho:

Blaine County:

a. T. 1 N., R 23 E., Sec. 34, 2, 3, Brass Cap Kipuka

b. T. 1 N., R 21 E., Sec. 13, NW1/4 Private Land

Elmore County:

a. T. 3 S., R 12 E., Sec. 7

Gooding County:

a. T. 3 S., R 12 E., Sec. 4

b. T. 3 S., R 12 E., Sec. 9

Oregon: Southeast portion

Nevada: Known

California: Eastern portion

Colorado: One report from West-central Colorado

V. Soil type: Shallow clay soils over basalt.

VI. Habitat and Ecology: Stipa webberi occurs in both monoculture stands of fairly barren shallow clay soil and mixed within Eriogonum thymoides plant communities. These shallow sites dry up by late spring. The awn on this grass is deciduous, making the identification of this grass difficult. The sites visited in Idaho by the author were near the Mesic-frigid soil temperature break (near 5,000 feet). All these sites were small islands of populations.

VII. Remarks: Stipa webberi has been treated as an Oryzopsis by most botanists, but the most recent Intermountain flora follows B.L. Johnson and treats it as a Stipa that is very closely related to Stipa pinetorum. Both Stipa species have 2n=32 chromosomes, a number not known in any species of Oryzopsis. Stipa pinetorum is found at high elevations while Stipa webberi is the desert counterpart of that species. Only in own characters is Stipa webberi like an Oryzopsis. It is related to Oryzopsis swallenii of Central Idaho which has 34

chromosomes and broader glumes and lemmas. It is through these species that Oryzopsis and Stipa appear to merge and it is likely that a species like Stipa webberi has Oryzopsis parentage in its distant past

VIII. Hazards: Overgrazing or even moderate grazing may eliminate this very palatable grass species.

IX. Management Recommendations: More survey work and monitoring of the known sites needs to be undertaken before any specific management recommendations can be made.

I. Stylocline filaginea (Hooked Stylocline)

II. Family: Compositae

III. Status: Idaho State sensitive list

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Elmore County:

a. T. 3 S., R 9 E., Sec. 1, Near Center of Section

b. T. 3 S., R 10 E., Sec. 19

c. T. 3 S., R 11 E., Sec. 3, SW1/4

Oregon: Historical collection in Malheur County:

Nevada: Known

Utah: Known in the SW Portion

California: Known

V. Soil type: Very shallow stony basalt with cindery gravel on the surface.

VI. Habitat and Ecology: Relatively barren areas with cindery gravel surface and shallow basalt bedrock. These areas are very level flats on terraces with poor or no drainage. All the known Idaho sites are at mid elevations near 5,000 feet. This plant is an annual which must germinate shortly after snow melt and flower in May-June. This last year, which was an early and unusually warm and dry season, the plants were found fruited in mid-June. Artemisia longiloba, Artemisia papposa, or Eriogonum thymoides habitats are adjacent to these barren lithic sites containing Hooked stylocline.

VII. Remarks: This annual plant needs more survey work to determine its range. It has been collected in eastern Oregon historically, but, despite extensive survey work, it has not surfaced in recent years.

VIII. Hazards: These shallow, stoney sites are prime sites for off-road vehicles, parking equipment, road buildings, and placement of salt licks. These sites are barren most of the year and most people would select such lithic sites as sacrifice disturbance areas. Also, the invasion of exotic annual weeds competes with Stylocline by filling the niche once occupied by native annuals.

IX. Management Recommendations: Stylocline filaginea needs further survey efforts; being an annual, it may need special wet weather conditions to display its true distribution. The known sites should be protected. Collecting at these sites should be limited. Therefore, these collection sites should not be distributed too widely.

I. Texosporium sancti-jacobi (Tuck.) Nadv. (Texas spored lichen)

syn: Cyphelium sancti-jacobi (Tuck.) Zahlbr.

Acolium sancti-jacobi Edward Tuckerman

Bull. Torr. Bot. Club. 10:21-23 #1883

II. Family: Caliciaceae (order: Calicales) (class: Ascomycetes)

III. Status: A North American endemic lichen species of very limited distribution but no official status.

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Ada County: T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 28 (Kuna - Resource site)

California: San Diego County: ne site - (Threatened with urbanization) Info: from Lief Tibell, Univ. of Uppsla, Finland.

San Benito County: Hwy. 146 at 12.0 mile marker at Pinnacles Monument collected on very old wild rabbit dung, on rocky desert-like plain next to a creek 18 Apr

V. Soil Type: Heavy clay soil.

VI. Habitat and Ecology: Grows on heavy clay microsites within the Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis/Poa sandbergii habitat type. The site is currently dominated by Chrysothamnus nauseosus a seral species. It occurs with the common moss Bryum argenteum. Texosporium appears to favor open areas with high light intensity and is fairly tolerant of grazing by sheep.

VII. Remarks: This monotypic genus of lichen is very unusual in its type and size of the spore. It has been thought to be one of the few narrow North American Endemic lichens. Most lichens are wide ranging within North America and most species are also world wide in their distribution. This species occurs disjunctly from southern California from an area which is heavily populated. This disjunct Idaho population may be of even greater significance if the California sites disappear.

VIII. Hazards: Off-road vehicles, and range "improvement" projects.

IX. Management Recommendations: Outline known area limits, search for other sites, and protect the known site. Study the species more to better understand the taxons' ecological requirements. Gather information on the extent of the San Diego population. Recommend for threatened status on the Federal list.

I. Trifolium owyheense (Owyhee clover)

II. Family: Leguminosae

III. Status: Federal Category II

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Owyhee County:

Succor Creek, T. 3 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 14

Oregon: Malheur County:

a. T. 24 S., R. 44 E., Sec. 25

b. T. 26 S., R. 45 E., Sec. 18

c. T. 26 S., R. 45 E., Sec. 11

d. T. 26 S., R. 45 E., Sec. 31

e. T. 26 S., R. 44 E., Sec. 11

V. Soil Type: Volcanic ash and tuff of a gravelly texture.

VI. Habitat and Ecology: Near sagebrush on flat sites or steep 45° slope. Barren areas composed of volcanic ash and tuff of a gravelly texture.

VII. Remarks: Trifolium owyheense is limited to this unique soil type.

VIII. Hazards: Mining, range "improvement" programs, off-road vehicles and heavy grazing in spring.

IX. Management Recommendations: Trifolium owyheense has a small range and a fairly restricted habitat. It probably needs protection as land use pressures increase. It is fairly abundant in the Leslie Gulch area in Oregon but i not found much in Idaho; occurring just over the border. It should be given full protection; also protect other suitable sites nearby. Recommend adding to the federal list as a threatened plant.

Township/Range Index to Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive Plant Species for the Boise District of the BLM.

T. 18 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 3, 4, 9, 10, 21	Camassia cusickii
T. 17 N.	
T. 16 N.	
T. 15 N.	
T. 14 N.	
T. 13 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 16, 30, 21	Eriogonum thymoides
T. 12 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 29, 30	Eriogonum thymoides
T. 11 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 35	Astragalus mulfordae
T. 11 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 28, 32	Astragalus mulfordae
T. 10 N., R. 1 W., Sec. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23	Allium aaseae
T. 9 N.	
T. 8 N.	
T. 7 N.	
T. 6 N.	
T. 5 N., R. 3 E., Sec. 22	Allium aaseae
T. 4 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 7	Allium aaseae
T. 3 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 2	Astragalus mulfordae
T. 2 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 22	Chaenactic cusickii
T. 2 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 27	Chaenactic cusickii Phacelia minutissima
T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 28	Texosporium sancti-jacobi
T. 1 S., R. 5 W.	Mentzelia mollis
R. 5 W., Sec. 13	Dimeresia howellii
R. 4 W., Sec. 6	Dimeresia howellii
R. 3 W.	
R. 2 W., Sec. 28, 29, 33, 34	Astragalus camptopus
R. 1 W.	
R. 1 E.	

T. 1 S., R. 2 E.		
R. 3 E.		
R. 4 E.		
R. 5 E.		
R. 6 E.		
R. 7 E.		
R. 8 E.		
R. 9 E.		
R. 10 E.		
R. 11 E.		
R. 12 E.		
T. 2 S., R. 5 W.		
R. 4 W.		
R. 3 W.		
R. 2 W., Sec. 3, 4, 23, 32		Astragalus camptopus
R. 1 W., Sec. 6, NW1/4		Astragalus mulfordae
R. 1 E.		
R. 2 E.		
R. 3 E.		
R. 4 E.		
R. 5 E., Sec. 20		Astragalus camptopus
R. 6 E.		
R. 7 E.		
R. 8 E.		
R. 9 E.		
R. 10 E.		
R. 11 E.		
R. 12 E.		
T. 3 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 14		Trifolium owyheense
T. 3 S., R. 5 W.		Mentzelia mollis
R. 4 W.		
T. 3 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 20, NE1/4 NE1/4		Dimeresia howellii

T. 3 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 10	Astragalus camptopus
R. 1 W.	
R. 1 E.	
R. 2 E.	
R. 3 E.	
R. 4 E.	
R. 5 E.	
R. 6 E.	
R. 7 E.	
R. 8 E.	
R. 9 R.	
R. 10 E.	
R. 11 E.	
R. 12 E., Sec. 4, 7, 9	Stipa webberi
T. 4 S., R. 5 W.	
R. 4 W.	
R. 3 W., Sec. 7	Phacelia minutissima
R. 2 W.	
R. 1 W.	
R. 1 E.	
R. 2 E.,	
R. 3 E., Sec. 1, 6, 7, 12	Lepidium davisii
R. 4 E., Sec. 27, 34	Lepidium davisii
R. 5 E.	
R. 6 E.	
R. 7 E.	
R. 8 E.	
R. 9 E., Sec. 1	Stylocline filaginea
R. 10 E., Sec. 19	Stylocline filaginea
R. 11 E., Sec. 3, SW1/4	Stylocline filaginea
R. 12 E.	
T. 5 S., R. 5 W.	

T. 5 S.,	R. 4 W.	
	R. 3 W.	
	R. 2 W.	
	R. 1 W., Sec. 8	Erigeron ochrocephalum
	R. 1 E.	
	R. 2 E.	
	R. 3 E.	
	R. 4 E.	
	R. 5 E.	
	R. 6 E.	
	R. 7 E.	
	R. 8 E.	
	R. 9 E.	
	R. 10 E.	
	R. 11 E.	
	R. 12 E.	
T. 6 S.,	R. 5 W.	
	R. 4 W.	
	R. 3 W., Sec. 22	Astragalus camptopus
	R. 2 W.	
	R. 1 W.	
	R. 2 E.	
	R. 3 E.	
	R. 4 E.	
	R. 5 E.	Lepidium davisii
	R. 6 E.	
	R. 7 E.	
T. 6 S.,	R. 8 E.	
	R. 9 E.	
	R. 10 E.	
	R. 11 E.	
	R. 12 E.	

T. 7 S., R. 5 W.		
R. 4 W.		
R. 3 W.,	Sec. 4	Astragalus camptopus
R. 2 W.		
R. 1 W.		
R. 1 E.		
R. 2 E.		
R. 3 E.,	Sec. 2, 3, 4	Astragalus camptopus
	Sec. 5	Erigeron ochrocephalum
R. 4 E.		
R. 5 E.,	Sec. 20, 21	Astragalus camptopus
	Sec. 20 (hist. loc.)	Astragalus mulfordae
R. 6 E.,	Sec. 34	Peteria thompsonae
T. 7 S., R. 7 E.		
R. 8 E.		
R. 9 E.		
R. 10 E.		
R. 11 E.		
R. 12 E.		
T. 8 S., R. 5 W.		
R. 4 W.		
R. 3 W.		
R. 2 W.		
R. 1 W.		
R. 1 E.		
R. 2 E.		
R. 3 E.		
R. 4 E.		
R. 5 E.		
R. 6 E.,	Sec. 20	Astragalus camptopus
	Sec. 3, 9, 21	Peteria thompsonae
R. 7 E.		

T. 8 S., R. 8 E.	
R. 9 E.	
R. 10 E.	
R. 11 E.	
R. 12 E.	
T. 9 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 36	Dimeresia howellii
R. 5 W.	
R. 4 W.	
R. 3 W.	
R. 2 W.	
R. 1 W., Sec. 3, 8, 10	Astragalus yoder-williamsii
T. 9 S., R. 1 E.	
R. 2 E.	
R. 3 E.	
R. 4 E.	
R. 5 E.	
R. 6 E.	
R. 7 E.	
R. 8 E.	
R. 9 E.	
R. 10 E.	
R. 11 E.	
R. 12 E.	
T. 10 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 1	Dimeresia howellii
R. 5 W., Sec. 36	Astragalus yoder-williamsii
R. 5 W., Sec. 6	Dimeresia howellii
R. 4 W., Sec. 21, 23, 31	Astragalus yoder-williamsii
R. 3 W., Sec. 2	Astragalus yoder-williamsii
R. 2 W.	
R. 1 W.	
R. 1 E.	
R. 2 E.	

T. 10 S., R. 3 E.	
R. 4 E.	
R. 5 E., Sec. 23	Lepidium davisii
T. 10 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 1	Dimeresia howelli
Sec. 11, 12, 22	Lepidium davisii
R. 7 E., Sec. 33	Lepidium davisii
R. 8 E.	
R. 9 E.	
R. 10 E.	
R. 11 E.	
R. 12 E.	
T. 11 S., R. 5 W.	
R. 4 W.	
R. 3 W.	
R. 2 W.	
R. 1 W.	
R. 1 E.	
R. 2 E.	
R. 3 E.	
R. 4 E.	
R. 5 E.	
R. 6 E., Sec. 22, SE1/4	Lepidium davisii
R. 7 E.	
R. 8 E.	
R. 9 E.	
R. 10 E.	
R. 11 E.	
R. 12 E.	
T. 12 S., R. 5 W.	
R. 4 W.	Erigeron latus
R. 3 W.	
R. 2 W.	

T. 12 S., R. 1 W.	
R. 1 E.	
R. 2 E.	
R. 3 E.	
R. 4 E.	
R. 5 E.	
R. 6 E.	
R. 7 E.	
R. 8 E.	
R. 9 E.	
R. 10 E.	
R. 11 E.	
R. 12 E.	
T. 13 S., R. 5 W.	
R. 4 W.	
R. 3 W., Sec. 27	Erigeron latus
R. 2 W.	
R. 1 W.	
R. 1 E.	
R. 2 E.	
R. 3 E.	
R. 4 E.	
R. 5 E.	
R. 6 E., Sec. 18	Lepidium davisii
R. 7 E.	
R. 8 E.	
R. 9 E.	
R. 10 E.	
R. 11 E.	
R. 12 E.	
T. 14 S., R. 5 W.	Lupinus uncialis
R. 4 W.	

T. 14 S., R. 3 W.		
R. 2 W.		
R. 1 W.		
R. 1 E.		
R. 2 E.		
R. 3 E.		
R. 4 E.		
R. 5 E.		
R. 6 E., Sec. 2, 22, 23		Lepidium davisii
R. 7 E.		
R. 8 E.		
R. 9 E.		
R. 10 E.		
R. 11 E.		
R. 12 E.		
T. 15 S., R. 5 W.		
R. 4 W., Sec. 22		lupinus uncialis
R. 3 W.		
R. 2 W.		
R. 1 W.		
R. 1 E.		
R. 2 E.		
R. 3 E.		
R. 4 E.		
R. 5 E.		
R. 6 E.		
R. 7 E.		
R. 8 E.		
R. 9 E.		
R. 10 E.		
R. 11 E.		
R. 12 E.		

T. 16 S., R. 5 W.	
R. 4 W., Sec. 13	*Lupinus uncialis*
R. 3 W.	
R. 2 W.	
R. 1 W.	
R. 1 E.	
R. 2 E.	
R. 3 E.	
R. 4 E.	
R. 5 E.	
R. 6 E.	
R. 7 E.	
R. 8 E.	
R. 9 E.	
R. 10 E.	
R. 11 E.	
R. 12 E.	

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